

The Polysemy of Compound Words in Uzbek and English

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Abstract: In this article, the polysemy of compound words in Uzbek and English, the polysemy of phraseological units in Uzbek and English, several meanings of polysemantic phraseological units, the appearance of a lexeme denoting a person in an indicative agreement, in the first sense, all three persons pave the way for the use of a numerical relative, parts of compound words are obsolete compared to the modern language or borrowed from other languages, simple words that cannot be divided into meaningful parts in the current language, compound words are divided into meaningful parts, and each is written that phraseological units in one language have their own linguistic properties, and that phraseological units in all languages serve as linguistic wealth, and polysemantic phraseological units make up the lexical structure and speech of the language.

Keywords: compound word, English language, relative, parts, phraseology, languages, units, meaning, person, vocabulary, number, speech, units, lexeme, Uzbek.

Introduction

The word can have different meanings depending on the context in which it is contained. After all, its meaning is shown not only by its structural components, but also by the extralinguistic knowledge of the speaker.

As the name implies, polysemy (poly = several and semi = meaning) means that the same word (or expression) can mean different ideas. This is a very common thing and can happen to most words because the exact meaning always depends on the context in which it is entered.

Example 1

Think about the meaning of the verb "see" and read the two different meanings below:

- (in the TV room) - Did you see this scene?
- (at the bakery) - I see, please, two buns.

Note that in the second case there is nothing to do with the original meaning of the verb, which is as follows: "to perceive with a glance, to see." The bakery employee must be aware of the communication situation. After all, if he took it literally, he just looked at the buns - it would be absurd. This shows that our understanding of words depends not only on the processing of language structures, it must also be related to other factors, including the context of communication and the prior knowledge of the speakers.

Example 2

When we look up the meaning of a given word in a dictionary, we may stumble upon several things because there are indicators of possible variation in the context in which such a word has different meanings. For example, see some possible meanings of the verb "to give" in the Portuguese dictionary Huaysa:

- Give, deliver, offer - This gave money to those in need.
- Declare or represent - It gave that it's raining on TV.

- Do it, do it - It gave a jump
- Knock, sound - he gave the clock eleven o'clock
- Psychological reaction in relationships - This is always bad.
- Meeting, collision, discovery - he issued with his daughter in the living room.

By the nature of language, words are ambiguous; It is interesting to study polysemy in order to create poetic effects in some texts (mainly literary or advertising).

Example 3

See how Milor Fernandez plays with polysemy to create humor in the texts "Ministry of Foolish Questions" and "Ministry of Stupid Trigger Questions."

- Does the mouth of the night speak bad names?
- Is it possible to have the rank of sergeant? [...]
- Is the X-ray plate too noisy? [...]
- Fake marmalade Marmalade? [...]
- P. Does Riverside issue diplomas?
- A. Only if the guy goes too deep. [...]
- P. Did you have an open fracture at the Biennale?
- A. When critics disagree. [...]
- P. Can the chemist take immediate action?
- A. Yes, but this is never a good idea.

Example 4

The declaration below also uses the ambiguity effect.

There are two concepts in this advertisement: the one who reads the newspaper will speak well about it, recommend it to others, or the one who reads it will get a good vocabulary, so they express themselves well. The ambiguity of the verb "to speak" in this case is generally positive, since it improves the quality of the advertised product.

Literature review

As a result of the development of the meaning characteristic of one phraseological unit, the volume of the phraseological meaning changes. On the basis of one phraseological meaning, the birth of another phraseological meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy. Very little homonymy is born with the development of phraseological meaning. An example of this is the Uzbek phraseological units "Joni Kharyd I" and "Joni Kharyd II" and phraseological units "to touch the oats I" and "to touch the oats II" in English: He took the lamb from the wolf. He didn't die. "If you say to a teacher, 'Man was made from dust,' it is good if you say, 'He was made from a monkey,'" he said. "God, it's going to be great to get back into the harness," he said. "I already feel my oats." This Novak... and the people behind Novak felt good and spoke big. In the first example, the name of a particular state of a person is transferred to the second state based on the similarity in color: when a person dies, the body turns pale, the same change occurs when he is very angry, or in English this example is also transferred to the second situation on the basis of similarity in color: when a person is angry, he appears in a curious and enthusiastic state, which means that he knows how strong he is, considers himself important. On this basis, the transfer led to the birth of new phraseological units: zhon exit I - "breathe for the last time" and zhong hoi II - "finally get very angry." The second PU was originally used in the form therefore it differs from the first PU: the first PU is used with a third person predicate, the next PU is used with all three person-numeral forms of predicates.

Later, in the second phraseological unit, the option to take one's own life appeared, and the division into two phraseological units became even clearer. One phraseological unit also means contradictory lexical meanings. For example, the idiom "the heart comes out of its scabbard" means great excitement, but this situation is associated with both anxiety and joy: 1) I can't say that I'm not afraid, son. At this time, the human heart will come out of its sheath. 2) As soon as he saw the girl's veil, the boy's heart began to beat. This can be compared to the phenomenon of enantiosemantics. Most phraseological units are unambiguous. For example, the idiom "to go over someone's head" means "to give up what you consider useful", the idiom "to beat someone to death before you say anything" or the idiom "to go through someone's head". means "not to understand anything", the phraseological unit "get down to business" means "start discussing an important issue".

Research Methodology

There are many polysemantic phraseological units in the Uzbek language, in English they are less common. Most polysemantic phraseological units have two or three meanings. For example, the idiom "to turn one's head" has two meanings: 1) "to be in vain", 2) "to get lost"; the phraseological unit being living on a borrowed time has two meanings: 1) "to live in an unexpectedly short time", 2) as "to be on the verge of death". Also, the phraseological unit "ask a question" has three meanings: 1) "look with your body out and stick your head in", 2) "enter", 3) "interfere" or ask a question also has three meanings: 1) "leave the question", 2) "put the main question or consider it important", 3) "consider the argument or question proven". Phraseologism raise your head has the following four meanings: 1) "look", 2) "stop what you are doing", 3) "move", "move", 4) "prepare for battle". Phraseologism build has three meanings: 1) "overestimate", 2) "pay special attention to its appearance", 3) "look with faith." The second and third meanings of this phraseological unit grew from the first meaning. The scientific journal "Science and education" November 2020 / Volume 1 Issue 8 www.openscience.uz 413 Also, let fly in English has three meanings: 1) "get angry", 2) "throw stones", 3) "give free will". Second and the third meanings of this phraseological unit have grown from the first meaning. In a lexeme, the main lexical meaning is usually the correct meaning. In a phraseological unit, the main phraseological meaning is a figurative meaning. Because the main meaning of a phraseological unit, like a derived meaning, is embodied in the form of a superimposed figurative meaning based on a certain image. So, the nature of phraseology excludes the correct meaning. Phraseological meanings, like lexical meanings, appear in a certain context. Phraseological units can differ from each other, in addition to their lexical meaning, by their lexical context and their grammatical nature.

For example, the lexical unit "lose" has three meanings: 1) "lose", 2) "lose", "spend in vain, uselessly", 3) "discover". All three meanings appear in different lexical contexts: in the first it is used with a lexeme meaning gambling, pledge, in the second - with a lexeme meaning time, and in the third - with a lexeme meaning secret. Examples: 1. The younger brother has no rights, he even sold a touch from the yard and lost in gambling! 2. Thus, we have regained the fifteen days lost in the spring. 3. Those who were full of laughter were now angry at the young man who had lost his secret. It seems that the lexical context in the lexical meanings of this phraseological unit is different, but the grammatical nature is the same. In the lexical meanings of this phraseological unit, both the lexical context and the grammatical nature are different: fall into the category: 1) "follow all behavior from me", 2) "act with interest". In both meanings, a person performs an action, but the object to which the action is directed is different: in the first case, it is directed to a person (whose), and in the second - to a thing (what). Therefore, the lexical context and grammatical nature of these meanings are different. The appearance of a lexeme denoting a person in the accusative case opens the way to the use of all three facial numbers in the first sense; and the arrival of a lexeme, meaning something, in such a task causes the participation of only a relative of a third person.

Analysis and results

As a result, the grammatical nature of these two phraseological meanings will be different. In the first sense, it is used in the following forms: "lost your mind", "lost your mind", "lost your mind", "lost your mind", "lost your mind". head", "I've lost my mind", "I've lost my mind". Scientific journal "Science and Education" November 2020 / Volume 1 Issue 8 www.openscience.uz 414 Here, in the dictionary meanings of this phraseological unit, the grammatical nature is different: exceed the limit; exceeded. 1) "give yourself too much freedom", 2) "become overly strong and violent." In the first meaning of this phraseological unit, it means an action characteristic of a person, and in the second meaning - an action characteristic of an object, and accordingly it is specified in different lexical contexts. At the same time, the grammatical nature is also different: in the first sense, this phraseological unit is expressed in all three persons and relative ones. In the second meaning, it is used only with the 3rd person accusative and relative: as if I have exceeded my limit, I have exceeded my limit. It is known that phraseological units are linguistic units that are part of the vocabulary of each language, and exist as linguistic units ready for speech. Also, taking into account their semantic properties, they, like other linguistic units, experience such phenomena as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy and polysemy.

Conclusion

In a word, compound words are also distinguished by their historicity and modernity. Compound words are not compound words if they are obsolete in relation to the current language or borrowed from other languages. For example: evening, night, day, day, day, etc. - these are simple words that cannot be divided into meaningful parts in modern language. Some learned compound words can also be divided into meaningful parts: cover photo, movie, film, fashion model, etc. among them. phraseological units in each language have their own language features. But in all languages, phraseological units serve as linguistic wealth. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical composition of language and speech and embody the meanings of emotional coloring.

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